


KINGSWOOD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1938.

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Mr. T. BURNHAM, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman—

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Members—

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Mr. E. R. BROWN
Mr. G. WILSHIRE (retired February, 1938).
Mr. C. W. Harding (elected March, 1938).
Mr. A. JEFFERIES
Mr. H. W. MAY (deceased January. 1939).
Mr. F. J. NEWMAN
Mr. A. G. RANDALL, J.P.
Mr. H. A. WILLIS
Mr. S. FRY, J.P. (deceased January. 1939).
Mr. F. G. DAVIS
Mr. A. S. CORDY
Mr. G. WILLMOTT
Mr. S. R. WILLMOTT

Clerk—

E. A. STEVENTON, A.S.A.A., A.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Public Health Staff—

<i>Medical Officer of Health (pro tem)</i> <i>(to 30th April, 1938)</i>	PATRICK THOMSON MACDONALD, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 23rd September, 1936).
<i>Medical Officer of Health (from 1st</i> <i>May, 1938) who is Medical Officer of</i> <i>Health to the South Gloucestershire</i> <i>Combined (M.O.H.) Districts.</i>	JAMES MENZIES CORMACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Sanitary Inspector, Housing Officer,</i> <i>Shops Act Inspector, Petroleum</i> <i>Inspector and Inspector under</i> <i>Factories Act </i>	GEORGE EWART CURTIS, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.San.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Appointed 18th September, 1933).
<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector ...</i> <i>(Resigned 16th February, 1938).</i>	DEREK B. HOOPER, A.S.I.A.
<i>Clerk and Typist </i>	Miss S. E. BRITTON

ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Medical Officer of Health for
Kingswood Urban Area for the Year 1938.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kingswood Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Services for the year 1938. Although this is the first Annual Report to be submitted by me, it is, according to the records, the Forty-fourth of its series since the formation of the Urban District in 1894. The report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of circular 1728 (England) of the Ministry of Health, and from returns made by the Registrar-General.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) General Statistics.

The latest estimated population of the district (Registrar-General) is 15,660, an increase of 390 over the 1937 figure. It is interesting to note that the population of Kingswood has risen steadily since 1931, when the census figure of population was 13,286.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	1,530 acres.
Population (Registrar General's estimate mid-1938)	...	...	...	...	...	15,660
Elevation above sea level (Hopewell Hill)						373 ft.
Number of inhabited houses, December, 1938 (Rate Books)	...	...	...	...	...	4,618
Estimated number of void dwellings (December 1938)	...	...	...	...	...	195
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£68,221
Sum represented by a penny rate					...	£250

(b) Social Conditions.

The volume of trade in the Boot and Shoe Industry, which is the chief industry in the district, compared favourably with previous years, although seasonal fluctuations caused a certain amount of unemployment. Reference to the appropriate authorities reveals the fact that Industry generally maintained a fairly high level of employment. No new industries were set up in the area, but in several factories considerable extensions were carried out.

The following table shows the nature of principal trades carried on and has been revised from the new Factories Register.

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number</i>
Aircraft construction	1
Bakeries	12
Boot Manufacturing	29
Boot and Shoe Accessories	4
Biscuit Manufacturing	1
Brick Manufacturing	2
Brush Manufacturing	1
Coach Building	1
Case Manufacturing	3
Cabinet Making	3
Curriers	3
Corset Manufacturing	1
Foundries	2
General Engineering	6
Joinery	3
Letter-press Printing	2
Motor Engineering	3
Polish manufacturing	2
Saw Mills	1
Smithing	2
Soap Manufacturing	1
Wireless Engineering	2
Wire Mattress Making	1
TOTAL	86

(c) Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births—

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	303	154	149	{ Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated popu- lation 20·0
Illegitimate	11	6	5	
				Birth-rate for England and Wales 15·1
Stillbirths	9	4	5	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births —27·8
Deaths ...	172	86	86	{ Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated pop- ulation, 10·98. Death Rate for England and Wales 11·6.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	1
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)				11
Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age—				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	35·0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	35·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	1

A satisfactory increase is shown in the returns of births, the number totalling 314 as compared with 264 for 1937. It is worthy of comment that even with this *increase* the infantile mortality rate *decreased* to the lowest total recorded for a decade, viz. 35·0 per thousand registered births.

It will be seen that the number of deaths was 172, the male and female deaths being equally divided. This is an increase of 14 over the deaths for 1937, but in view of the increasing population the rise is not abnormal and the death rate of 10·98 compares favourably with the death rate for England and Wales, viz., 11·6

(d) **Classification of Deaths.**

Cardiac Diseases. Fifty deaths occurred, viz. : 21 males and 29 females, an increase of 10 compared with the figure for 1937. Thirty-six deaths occurred over the age of 65.

Cardiac Death Rate per 1,000 population — 3·2

Cancer. 16 deaths—4 male and 12 female—were recorded, a decrease of 4 compared with 1937.

Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population — 1·0

Tuberculosis. There were 13 deaths from Tuberculosis, a decrease of 2 under the 1937 total. The tabulation of deaths is dealt with later in this report together with the incidence of the disease.

Tuberculosis death Rate per 1,000 population — ·83

Infantile Mortality. There was a decrease of 4 deaths of infants under 1 year compared with 1937, the total for 1938 being 11, viz., 6 males and 5 females. The mortality rates for the past 10 years are as follow :

1929	...	...	41·2
1930	...	...	91·3
1931	...	...	88·0
1932	...	...	89·2
1933	...	...	37·2
1934	...	...	54·3
1935	...	...	57·9
1936	...	...	54·5
1937	...	...	53·0
1938	...	...	35·0

The following table shows the classification of Infantile Deaths :

<i>Cause of death.</i>	Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	4-13 wks.	13-26 wks.	26-39 wks.	39-52 wks.	Total
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Prematurity ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Asphyxia (Accidental) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malformation ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Atalectasis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	6	1	...	1	2	1	11

The following Table shows the classification of Deaths under 36 principal causes, arranged in age groups.

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	5—15 yrs.	15—25 yrs.	25—45 yrs.	45—65 yrs.	65 and upw'ds	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever...
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	1
Influenza	1	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	6	5	...	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	1
General Paralysis, Tabes Dorsalis	1	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	...	...	11	4	16
Diabetes	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	5	8
Heart Disease	13	36	49
Aneurism	1	1
Other circulatory diseases	1	11	12
Bronchitis	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	8
Other respiratory diseases	1	2	1	2	6
Peptic Ulcer	1	...	1	2
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver
Other diseases of Liver, etc.
Other digestive diseases	1	1	1	2	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	1
Other Puerperal causes
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Senility	2	2
Suicide	3	1	4
Other Violence	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	8
Other defined diseases	2	1	...	2	3	8
Smallpox
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1
Polio-Encephalitis
TOTALS	11	2	5	7	15	53	79	172

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) Public Health Staff.

The scheme approved by the Authorities of Kingswood, Mangotsfield, Sodbury and Warmley, referred to in the Annual Report for 1937, was put into effect on 1st May, 1938, when Dr. J. Menzies Cormack took up duties as whole-time Medical Officer of Health to the South Gloucestershire (M.O.H.) Joint Committee. This change in local government administration was of some importance as three of the districts had hitherto appointed part-time officials to carry out the work.

A list of the Public Health Staff is inserted at the beginning of this report.

(b) Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change in the arrangements for examination of swabs, sputa, etc., carried out by the Department of Preventive Medicine, Bristol University. The Agricultural Advisory Department at the University carried out the bacteriological examination of milk samples and details will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(c) Ambulance Facilities.

The Bristol St. John Ambulances and City Marine Corps continue to serve this District for ambulance facilities, and the service afforded is quite adequate for the needs of the area. For infectious cases Mangotsfield Hospital Ambulance is used.

(d) Nursing in the Home.

The report of the Kingswood and District Nursing Association shows continued good work in home visiting and treatment of various cases falling within the scope of the Association's activities, and figures kindly supplied by the Matron illustrate the extent of this work.

Three nurses passed the examination for the Queen's Roll; two midwives entered for the Central Midwives' Board examination and passed and sixteen nurses came to the home from the Maternity Hospital, Bristol, for Extern training. Three nurses left the home to take up district work elsewhere.

New nursing cases attended	...	543
Total number of visits	...	22,602

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Midwifery and Maternity cases	164	3,524
General cases	379	16,962
Free cases	89	2,116
Out-patients ... ..	...	45
Infant Welfare Centre visits ... ..	...	46
Ante-Natal (home) visits ... ..	...	572
Ante-Natal (clinic) visits ... ..	...	72
Post-natal visits ... ..	...	10
Casual visits ... ..	...	175
Out-Station visits ... ..	...	12
Tuberculosis (clinic) visits ... ..	...	6
Eye Hospital ... ..	...	6

(e) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The clinic service provided by the Gloucestershire County Council at their Out-station at Soundwell Road, Kingswood, was made full use of during the year. Local Practitioners co-operate by sending tuberculous patients to the dispensary where they are seen by one of the County Tuberculosis Officers. The service also includes an ante-natal clinic and arrangements for treatment of eye defects, ear, nose and throat defects, dental defects, minor ailments and cases requiring orthopaedic treatment. Medical advice is given by Specialists who attend at regular intervals, and by a rota of Local Practitioners.

The need for enlarging the present building has been apparent for some time, and at the close of the year the County Council had plans well advanced for securing improvements and extensions.

A Child Welfare Clinic, organised and maintained by the Kingswood Child Welfare Centre, is held regularly at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Blackhorse Road. The Centre is aided by voluntary subscriptions and grants from the Gloucestershire County Council, Kingswood and Mangotsfield Councils, etc. Dr. Ridgway, the Medical Officer, attends each week for consultations and advice, but if medical attention is needed the mother is advised to consult her own doctor. The Medical Officer is assisted in his work by the County Health Visitors and nurses from the Kingswood Nurses Home. Voluntary workers carry out other duties in connection with the running of the Centre. A lecture is given each week by a qualified person, while the social side is developed and endeavour made to make each mother feel at home, thus encouraging regular attendance. The Committee again stress the fact that lack of funds and helpers are a great handicap, but nevertheless the year 1938 was a busy one for the Centre. Owing partly to the fact that Bristol children are not now seen, the attendance figures show a decrease when compared with those for 1937, although the number of children seen by the doctor increased. A number of cases have been helped by free supplies of milk, virol and cod liver oil.

Number of attendances by Kingswood Mothers	2,966
" " Bristol	181
" " Kingswood Children	3,258
" " Bristol	183
Number of Sessions	43
Number of new babies seen	248
Number of weighings	1,644

(f) **Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.**

(1). *Infectious Diseases.* The formation of a County Scheme for treatment of infectious disease,, which has been referred to in several previous annual reports, was again considered during the year. Various points were debated but owing to the lack of agreement on the part of the District Councils the scheme remained in abeyance. It is to be hoped that in the near future a satisfactory solution of the problem will be arrived at. During the year the Mangotsfield Isolation Hospital was made full use of by Kingswood, particularly in the early part of the year, when epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria which were prevailing in the winter months of 1937 were continued. During January and February the services of the Bristol Corporation's Hospital at Ham Green and the Isolation Hospital of the City of Bath were also sought to deal with cases. Fifty-one were treated in hospital—45 at Mangotsfield, 4 at Ham Green and 2 at Bath. The following table shows the number of cases treated at each Institution with total "Patient days" and average stay in hospital.

	Number of patients admitted	Total number of treatment days	Average number of days per patient
MANGOTSFIELD ISOLATION HOSPITAL—			
Scarlet Fever	23	1,012	44
Diphtheria	20	820	41
Dysentery	1	165	165
Measles	1	17	17
HAM GREEN HOSPITAL—			
Scarlet Fever	1	26	26
Diphtheria	2	130	65
Pneumonia (diphtheritic paralysis case)	1	32	32
BATH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—			
Diphtheria	1	31	31
Scarlet Fever	1	32	32
	51	2,295	44

The total cost of treatment during the year is set out below and it is interesting to note that although the cost at Mangotsfield Isolation Hospital showed an increase of £173 compared with 1937, the number of patients treated was 11 fewer. This was due to the fact that in a number of cases it was found necessary to prolong Hospital treatment.

					£	s.	d.
Mangotsfield Isolation Hospital ...					939	7	4
Fee) ... ..	..	..	..	..	140	0	0
Ham Green Hospital					133	18	7
Bath Isolation Hospital					45	5	8
Total					£1,258	11	7

(2). *Small-pox.* The Small-pox Hospital at Chipping Sodbury is available for treatment of Kingswood patients, and a retaining fee of £15 per annum is paid. The Hospital was not used by Kingswood during the year.

(3). *Tuberculosis*. Institutional treatment for cases of Tuberculosis is available at Stonehouse Sanatorium, Over Hospital, Gloucester, and for surgical cases the Bristol Hospitals.

(4). *General Hospitals.* The following General Hospitals are used by the inhabitants of the Kingswood Urban District : Bristol General Hospital, Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol Hospital for Women and Children, Bristol Eye Hospital, Bristol Eye Dispensary, Orthopaedic Hospital (Bristol), Maternity Hospital (Bristol) and Cossham Hospital (Kingswood).

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) **Water Supply.**

The West Gloucestershire Water Company has continued to maintain an adequate and wholesome supply of water throughout the district during the year. From figures which the Secretary has kindly furnished it is shown that fifty bacteriological examinations of the water supply were made and the Analyst's certificates are readily available for inspection. In four cases B.Coli was present in 100th m.l., but an increased rate of chlorination caused the Coli content to disappear. The Company have instituted chlorination at the Frampton Cotterell Pumping Station in addition to filtration.

141 domestic connections were made to the public mains and throughout the district there are now 4,677 such connections.

The total rainfall during the year was 30.98 inches, being 1.76 less than the previous year while the number of days on which rain fell was 21 days less. The wettest months of the year were January,

October and November, and the driest months were March and April with rainfalls of .25 and .10 inches respectively. Between the end of January and the beginning of July the rainfall was only half the average.

Rainfall, 1938.

(Rain gauge fixed at Soundwell Road, Kingswood.
Diameter of funnel 5". Height to top above
ground 10". Height above sea level 373 feet).

Month.	Total Depth in inches.	Average depth for 32 years	No. of days on which more than .01 fell
January	4.29	3.05	23
February	1.09	2.32	6
March ... ..	.25	2.05	3
April ... ..	.10	2.10	3
May	2.04	2.16	11
June	1.57	2.15	12
July	3.61	2.94	14
August	2.98	2.97	16
September	2.92	2.59	15
October	5.08	3.60	20
November	3.84	2.91	17
December	3.21	3.79	18

(b) Drainage, Sewerage, Closet Accommodation, Public Cleansing, Sanitary Inspections, Smoke Abatement, etc.

Details of work under these respective headings will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector which is appended.

IV.—HOUSING.

The year saw a considerable amount of activity in dealing with Housing conditions in the area. Reports were made in the early part of the year concerning 13 areas containing 71 dwellings. Clearance Orders were made by the Council and an Official Inquiry was held during August. With a single exception all the houses were confirmed in Housing Confirmation Orders.

The Woodstock Housing Estate, an area of nearly 17 acres, pleasantly situated in the East Ward, was developed on ideal lines, and 92 houses were erected. Although at present uncompleted, the Estate reflects great credit on the Council in enabling persons from insanitary and overcrowded dwellings to live in healthy and decent surroundings. It is to be hoped that in the near future other houses will be erected and the layout completed as the need for more houses is still obvious. Although much has been done to secure elimination of unfit dwellings in the Area the work has not yet been completed.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector contains details of action taken under the Housing Acts during the year.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector indicates the nature and extent of the work carried out by him in regard to the inspection and supervision of foodstuffs. Meat Inspection is regularly carried out during hours of slaughter and sampling of milks for bacteriological examination has also received close attention.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (other than Tuberculosis) reported during the year reached a total of 110, which although being 20 less than in 1937 is above the average for the past five years the figures for the respective years being :—

1934	...	...	47
1935	...	...	101
1936	...	...	58
1937	...	...	130
1938	...	...	110

Over 50% of the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred during the first quarter of the year ; thereafter the incidence of these diseases gradually diminished.

It was not deemed necessary to close any School on account of epidemic disease.

The distribution of cases in the various wards was more general than in 1937.

(a) Diphtheria.

Thirty cases were reported, a reduction of 24 under 1937 total. Twenty-three were removed to hospital, and there was one death from the disease. Following the discovery and isolation of three school "Carriers" at the end of 1937, the mild epidemic of Diphtheria ceased. Cases afterwards occurred sporadically throughout the year.

Dr. P. T. Macdonald in his report for 1937 referred to one instance where the home history of a school "carrier" led to further investigations being made. It was ultimately found that three members of this family were suffering from Diphtheria and were removed to Hospital. The aggregate period of hospital treatment for these patients was nearly forty weeks and the cost over £100.

A proposal by the Gloucestershire County Council in regard to free immunisation of all children against Diphtheria was submitted to the Council for consideration. Briefly, the scheme involved immunisation of school children by one of the County School Medical Officers, and of children under school age by local

medical practitioners. The only direct cost to be borne by the Local Authority was the purchase of immunising material. The Council agreed to the scheme, but owing to the fact that other County Districts imposed certain restrictions in regard to the administration in their Areas, the County Council has taken no further action.

(b) **Scarlet Fever.**

Sixty-three cases were notified—one more than in 1937—and 25 of them were removed to Hospital. The cases were chiefly of fairly mild type and no deaths resulted.

(c) **Dysentery.**

Three cases occurred during the year, one of which was removed to Hospital. The case removed was transferred from another Institution outside the Area but as the disease had originated in Kingswood, responsibility for treatment was accepted. This patient remained in Hospital for $24\frac{1}{2}$ weeks and cost the Local Authority over £61 for treatment.

(d) **Pneumonia.**

Seven cases were notified and it was found necessary to remove one to Ham Green Hospital as this patient was also suffering from Diphtheritic-paralysis.

(e) **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Two cases were notified and no complications ensued. One death recorded from puerperal causes was that of a Kingswood person whose death occurred in a Bristol institution.

(f) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One case was notified and information was transmitted to the County Health Department for necessary action.

(g) **Other Diseases** (not notifiable).

Influenza was fairly prevalent during the closing months of the year. Measles also showed seasonal incidence and one case in which complications developed was removed to Mangotsfield Isolation Hospital. There was one death from this complaint.

Table showing Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups, etc.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	...	10	5	30	10	4	2	...	...	...	63	25	...
Diphtheria ...	1	1	...	...	1	10	11	4	2	...	...	...	30	23	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever (including para-Typhoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	7	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3	2	1	10	6	44	21	9	8	2	3	1	110	50	1

Table showing Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Wards.

Disease.	North	South	East	West	Mount Hill
Diphtheria	5	6	5	11	3
Scarlet Fever	28	14	4	12	5
Erysipelas ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Pneumonia	1	2	1	2	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	36	26	11	28	9

VII.—CANCER.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign has recently formed a Committee to stimulate the education of the Public on matters concerning Cancer, and panels of practitioners have been formed to give lectures to Local Organisations. The objects of these lectures are (1) to diminish the present very wide-spread fear of the disease ; (2) to impress upon people the importance of *early* diagnosis and to persuade them to seek medical advice at an early stage of the disease and (3) to convince people that cancer in its *early* stages is *curable*.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as local secretary and is always prepared to arrange lectures on request being made.

VIII.—PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken during the year in regard to prevention of blindness as the County Council provide adequate services for the welfare of the blind through the County Association.

IX.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases reported during the year—10 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory—was less than half the total of 1937 when 30 new cases occurred. The occurrence of new cases was also well below the average for the past five years. Fifteen deaths were

recorded, which equal the total for 1937 and is slightly above the average for the previous quinquennial period.

The following tables show sex, ages and occupations of new cases and of deaths during the year :—

Table shewing New Cases and Deaths in Age Groups.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—15 „ ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—25 „ ...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
25—35 „ ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
35—45 „ ...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...
45—55 „ ...	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
55—65 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 upwards ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	7	2	2	8	4	1	...

NEW CASES.				DEATHS		
RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.		RESPIRATORY		
Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Non-Respiratory
52 yrs. Hawker.	20 yrs. Home duties	17 yrs. Machinist (<i>Glands</i>)	28 yrs. Collector (<i>Cheek</i>)	20 yrs. Wood Machinist.	51 yrs. Charwoman	42 yrs. Loco. cleaner
45 yrs. No occupa- tion.	37 yrs. Home duties	14 yrs. Errand Boy (<i>Tabes</i> <i>Mesenterica</i>)	3½ yrs. Infant (<i>Glands</i>)	41 yrs. Chairmaker.	38 yrs. Boot Machinist	—
20 yrs. Unemployed	8 yrs. Scholar			26 yrs. Agricultural Labourer.	50 yrs. Boot Machinist	
	68 yrs. Home duties			39 yrs. Machinist Chocolate Factory	46 yrs. Housewife	
	50 yrs. Boot Machinist			48 yrs. Embosser (Printing)		
	24 yrs. Home duties			28 yrs. Brush Operative		
	29 yrs. Clerk			52 yrs. Fish Hawker		
				44 yrs. Boot Operative		
(3)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(8)	(4)	(1)
						—

X.—AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The Advent of Air Raid Precautions has imposed further duties on the Local Authority and the acceleration of preparations during the September crisis resulted in the inevitable dislocation of normal Public Health duties. The amount of routine work entailed in organising first-aid posts and securing the ultimate efficient working of various services has been considerable.

XI.—CONCLUSION.

The District maintained its fairly high standard of health, the epidemics of 1937 gradually ceasing during the early months of 1938. The tuberculosis death rate remained high but on the other hand the incidence of new cases showed a substantial decline and it is hoped that with improvements in housing conditions generally, this disease will further diminish.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for the courtesy shown to me. I also wish to record my indebtedness to Dr. P. T. Macdonald, the retiring Medical Officer of Health for his co-operation, and to the Sanitary Inspector who has been particularly helpful. This has conduced to the smooth and efficient working of the Department.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. MENZIES CORMACK,

Medical Officer of Health.

31st May, 1939.

ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Sanitary Inspector on the Sanitary Circumstances
of the Kingswood Urban Area for 1938.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kingswood Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on the administration of the Sanitary Services and the carrying out of certain other duties in this Area during the year 1938.

(a) Water Supply.

Six water samples were taken during the year, two from the public supply, one from the Swimming Bath at Warmley (q.v. post) and three from private wells. The private wells were found to be polluted and in two cases use of the water was discontinued consequent upon the premises being vacated following proceedings under the Housing Acts. In the remaining case inquiries were made into the possibility of securing extension of water mains, but this was found impracticable owing to the inaccessibility of the two dwellings to be served and the cost involved in carrying out the extension. The occupiers were advised to boil the water before use for drinking purposes.

The two samples taken from the public supply were found on the report of the Public Analyst to be satisfactory. The Analyst's report on the bacteriological examination of one sample is reproduced herewith.

1st July, 1938.

*Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a Sample of Water
received from Kingswood Urban District Council per G. E.
Curtis. Esq., on the 28th June, 1938.*

The sample was marked : *Public supply. Tap off Main.*

Our Reference No. W.790 B.

The examination showed the presence of the following micro-organisms :—

Micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre capable of growing on Gelatine at 22°C in 3 days	...	...	19
Number of the above liquefying Gelatine	...	...	...
Micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre capable of growing on Agar at 37°C in 48 hours	...	...	2
B. Coli—Absent in 100 cubic centimetres.			

Remarks.—The examination shows that the bacteriological condition of this sample is satisfactory for a public supply.

(Signed) ROWLAND H. ELLIS.

The West Gloucestershire Water Company have furnished two certificates in respect of their public supplies from Shipton Moyne and Frampton Cotterell.

(1) SHIPTON MOYNE.

Report on the Analysis of a Sample of Water submitted on 3rd January, 1939, by the West Gloucestershire Water Company, Kingswood, Bristol.

This sample has faint opalescence settling to a minute deposit containing a trace of iron.

The water is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline mineral matter in solution, and is of satisfactory organic quality.

The Saline Constituents consist for the greater part of Calcium bicarbonate with smaller traces of various Sodium Salts.

The water is, therefore, hard in character, but not to an excessive degree.

The sample collected from the Force Pump Delivery, is clear and bright in appearance, and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, and the water is considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

Appearance.—Faint opalescence, settling slowly to slight film deposit of mineral particles.

Colour—slight yellowish ; filtered. Normal.

Odour—nil.

Total Alkalinity—as CaCO_3 : 24.0.

Free Carbonic Acid—1.8. Reaction pH—Neutral : 7.3

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Ca.	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl.	NO ₂	SiO ₂	Probable Combinations	
7.5	0.7			14.4	5.3	5.1		1.20		
7.5	...	...	...	11.25	...	...	...	...	Calcium Carbonate	18.75
...	0.7	...	...	1.72	...	...	...	...	Magnesium „	2.42
...	...	1.10	...	1.43	...	...	...	...	Sodium Carbonate	2.53
...	...	2.54	...	...	5.3	...	...	...	Sodium Sulphate	7.84
...	...	3.32	...	...	...	5.1	...	...	Sodium Chloride	8.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Silica	1.20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Difference	0.84
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C. ...										42.00

Hardness—Permanent 0.0 ; Temporary 22.0 ; Total 22.0

Ammonical Nitrogen 0.0198

Albuminoid Nitrogen 0.0016

Free Ammonia 0.0240

Albuminoid Ammonia 0.0020

Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F 0.010

Nitrites Absent

Metals : Iron 0.030 ; In solution 0.003 ; Manganese, etc. absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Force Pump Delivery. Chlorinated water.

No. of Colonies per c.c. :

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C 2

On Agar at 37°C in : 1 day 1

2 days 1

Bacillus Coli Absent in 100 c.c

Bacillus Welchii Absent in 100 cc.

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes).

(Signed) E. SUCKLING.

(2) FRAMPTON COTTERELL.

This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no metals, is of satisfactory organic quality, and a high degree of bacterial purity.

It is, therefore, considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purpose of public supply.

Appearance—Clear and bright.

Colour—Normal.

Odour—nil.

Total Alkalinity—As CaCO_3 : 29·0.

Free Carbonic Acid—1·1.

Reaction pH—Neutral : 7·6.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Ca.	Mg.	Na.	K.	CO ₂	SO ₄	Cl.	NO ₂	SiO ₂	Probable Combinations	
6·4	2·3			17·4	6·2	17·4		1·30		
6·4	...	...	...	9·6	...	...	...	...	Calcium Carbonate	16·00
...	2·3	...	...	5·66	...	...	...	...	Magnesium ..	7·96
...	...	1·65	...	2·14	...	...	...	...	Sodium carbonate	3·79
...	...	2·98	...	...	6·2	...	...	...	Sodium Sulphate	9·18
...	...	1·5	...	...	...	2·3	...	...	Sodium chloride	3·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Silica	1·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Difference	0·97
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C. ...										43·00

Hardness : Permanent 0·0 ; Temporary 26·0 Total 26·0

Ammonical Nitrogen 0·0165

Albuminoid Nitrogen 0·0013

Free Ammonia 0·0200

Albuminoid Ammonia 0·0016

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ... 0·010

Nitrites Absent

Metals Absent

No. of Colonies per c.c.—

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C 4

On Agar at 37°C : in 1 day 1

2 days 2

Bacillus Coli Absent in 100 cc.

Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes) Absent in 100 cc.

(Signed) E. SUCKLING.

(b) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Kingswood and Warmley Joint Sewerage Scheme, which involved the laying of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewer from Warmley to Conham and the construction of a large Disposal Works at the end of the Conham valley is now an accomplished fact. The construction of the works was completed during the year and although the official opening was delayed until 1939 (31/3/29) the works were put into use during September. I am indebted to the Joint Engineers (Messrs. W. H. Knee and G. Fletcher) for the following notes on the sewerage and sewage disposal.

Main Intercepting Sewer.—The sewage from the areas of the Kingswood Urban District Council and the Warmley Rural District Council is conveyed by a concrete and steel intercepting gravitation sewer, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, consisting of 18 in., 21 in. and 24 in. pipes, and delivered at the Works through a 30 inch concrete main.

The construction of this sewer is interesting in that a considerable length is in steel pipe, carried on concrete piers overhead, through precipitous and difficult wooded country.

Sewage Disposal Works.—The Works are situated at Conham, in the Area of the Urban District Council, near the River Avon and comprises $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The Works are designed to deal with daily dry weather flow of 503,125 gallons per day.

On analysis the crude sewage is found to be a weak sewage.

The sewage is screened and passed through Detritus Chamber and flume controlled overflow, passing up to three times dry weather flow to Sedimentation Tanks and excess up to six times dry weather flow to Storm Water Tanks, recorded by Lea Recorders.

The Sedimentation Tanks, four in number, are of the upward flow type with a total capacity of 192,000 gallons, equal to nine hours dry weather flow, the inlet pipes being fitted with deflector plates and boxes to prevent short circulating and centre stagnation.

The tank effluent is conveyed to eight circular filters by means of Dosing Chambers and Rotary Sprinklers, the filters being 89 feet in diameter and 6 ft. to 5 ft. in depth, providing for 56 gallons per cube foot of filter media. The filter media is metallurgical coke.

The Sedimentation Tanks and Storm Tanks are sludged to Pump Well and lifted to two Primary Digestion Tanks which in turn gravitate to two Secondary Digestion Tanks and then to Drying Beds.

The supernatant water from Digestion Tanks and from Drying Beds gravitates to Pump Well and is returned to pass through the Works for re-treatment.

The effluent is conveyed to the River Avon.

The area belonging to the Committee, viz. : $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres, allows room for future extension, and on it is an existing house which has been converted into two dwellings for the Sewage Works Manager and Assistant.

	£	£
The cost of the Main Trunk Sewer		46,000
Contract Price of Sewage Disposal Works	39,862	
Land cost	9,393	
Cost on Conversion of Houses	440	
Conveyance Costs, Legal and Land Charges	913	
Other Costs	3,393	
		54,000
		<u>£100,000</u>

(Signed) W. H. KNEE } *Joint Engineers.*
G. FLETCHER }

There were no sewer extensions carried out locally during the year, but 210 new houses were connected to existing sewers. Six premises which were not drained were also connected and at 38 premises where defective drains were found reconstruction was carried out. Four cesspools were abolished.

(b) Rivers and Streams.

At Conham the River Avon flows along the County and City boundaries and provides natural swimming facilities. The river is under the jurisdiction of the River Avon Catchment Board. The Warmley Brook, which forms part of the boundary between the Urban District and the Warmley Rural District, has been inspected at various points and no complaints of pollution arose.

(c) Closet Accommodation.

The absence of proper flushing arrangements to W.Cs in the older type of dwelling is still a marked feature of the district. Whenever defects are discovered the owners are required to abolish defective fittings and to provide pedestal W.Cs. with flushing arrangements. Thirty-nine W.Cs. were reconstructed during the year and two dry closets (privies) abolished.

(d) Public Cleansing.

The continued growth of the district has meant an increase in the refuse collection service, one covered motor lorry and a team of three workmen being engaged full time in refuse collection. Another lorry and team collect on two days per week. Refuse is disposed of at two points by tipping, viz. : Church Road, Kingswood, and Conham Hill, Hanham. The cost of refuse collection during the year was £760.

During the year the Council considered the unsatisfactory position in the district arising from the use of insanitary receptacles for storage of house refuse. In July they approved a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to operate the provision of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby occupiers of buildings throughout the district were required to provide suitable covered dustbins of approved material, size and construction. The type of bin approved was one readily obtainable locally. The operation of this scheme will ensure that every dwelling in the area will ultimately have a proper refuse receptacle and the miscellaneous boxes, barrels, etc., will disappear. The work involved in service of informal and statutory notices, and necessary follow-up work is considerable. The scheme operated for five months in 1938 when 842 notices were served and 312 complied with. It should be noted that a large proportion of the notices outstanding were served in November and December, and are therefore carried forward to 1939.

It was found necessary to supply three bins in default.

(e) Sanitary Inspections.

The work of Sanitary Inspection has been fully maintained during the year and the appended tables show the number and nature of inspections carried out and defective conditions remedied.

155 complaints were received and dealt with.

Legal proceedings at the local Petty Sessional Court were taken on two occasions. In the first case the proceedings were for recovery of costs incurred in carrying out works in default under the Public Health Acts. In the second case a person was prosecuted for keeping a caravan on his land longer than the statutory period without first obtaining a licence. A fine of £1 with £2 2s. 0d. costs was imposed and the defendant ceased to use the land for camping purposes. Another similar offence came to the notice of the Council and Proceedings were pending when the vans were removed from the site.

Summary of visits including re-visits.

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	9
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Closets—W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	53
Closets—Pail	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	149
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	50
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	33
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fumigations—after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	97
for Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses—Council	...	...	...	...	...	283
under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	124
under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	603
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	109
Interviews on District	...	...	...	...	...	198
Milk Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	56
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	214
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Premises under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	103
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	...	12
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	937
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stable Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	26
Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	166
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						3,342

NO. OF NOTICES SERVED.				DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS.		
Informal		Formal		Nature of Defect.	Remedied by Informal action.	Remedied by Statutory action.
Served	Complied	Served	Complied			
14	15	...	...	Accumulation	14	...
1	1	...	...	Animals kept	1	...
6	6	...	...	Bakehouses—Cleansing	6	...
4	4	1	1	Camping sites unlicensed (Vans)	3	1
2	2	...	...	Cesspools :— Abolished	2	...
3	2	...	...	Defective or overflowing	2	...
3	2	...	...	Cowsheds and Dairies	2	...
7	7	...	...	Drainage : Absence of	7	1
19	19	1	1	*Chokages	20	2
10	11	9	1	Defective	11	9
1	1	...	...	Overcrowding	1	...
2	2	...	...	Pail Closets and Privies	2	...
35	38	1	3	Premises : Defective	33	3
7	5	...	...	Dirty	5	...
4	5	...	...	Verminous	5	...
3	3	...	...	Rat infestation	3	...
2	4	...	...	Shop Act—Sanitary Defects	4	...
5	3	...	...	Sinks : Absence of	3	...
9	14	...	...	Defective	12	...
11	11	...	...	Slaughterhouse defects	11	...
7	8	...	...	Smoke Nuisance	8	...
2	3	...	...	Water Supply: Absence of	2	...
2	4	...	...	Indoor supplies provided	4	...
33	39	...	2	W.Cs. : Defective or insufficient	37	2
194	209	12	17		198	18

* N.B.—Drain Rods were loaned on 47 occasions for clearing obstructions and no notices were served.

(f) Shops and Offices.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action in regard to sanitation of shops and offices. In four cases defects in shops were remedied by informal action.

(g) Camping Sites.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

(i)	Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938	4
(ii)	Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936	0
(iii)	Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938	0

There are no recognised camping sites in the district, neither is there a demand for such accommodation. The type of encampment which occasionally arises (referred to earlier in the report) is that used by travelling hawkers, etc., and every endeavour is made to keep the district free from such undesirable intrusion.

(h) Smoke Abatement.

The district is comparatively free from the excessive smoke pollution encountered in large industrial centres, but whenever a smoke nuisance is detected or complained of, steps are taken to secure its abatement. 20 smoke observations were made during the year, eight informal notices were served and complied without recourse to statutory action.

One oil-fired plant in the locality was converted to the burning of coke. Complaints of nuisance from oily smuts had been made in regard to this plant and the conversion removed the cause of complaint.

A report on smoke abatement in Kingswood would not be complete without reference to a "Hardy Annual" viz.: the burning of scrap-leather. This objectionable practice is discouraged whenever it is detected and if a smoke nuisance arises appropriate action is taken. On the whole I think this practice has declined somewhat—complaints were certainly fewer—and if it was more generally realised that pure air is as important to health as pure food and water, the practice would cease altogether.

During the year the Bristol Corporation initiated a scheme for the formation of a Joint Council for dealing with problems of smoke abatement. An inaugural meeting was held in Bristol on the 28th September, 1938, when representatives of local authorities within a radius of 25 miles met to discuss the matter. It was unanimously agreed to set up a "Bristol and District Regional Smoke Abatement Council" with an Executive Committee to deal with problems arising from time to time. The work undertaken up to the end of the year was mainly exploratory, but no doubt much useful work will be accomplished in the future.

(i) Swimming Bath and Pool.

One privately owned swimming pool was open for use between May and September, when it was kept under observation. The water is from a private source being drawn from one of the old "levels" draining disused coal workings. Bacteriological examination of the water showed that it was suitable for a swimming bath water. No system of filtration or purification is provided but intermittent chlorination is carried out.

(j) Eradiction of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council houses infested	...	1
„ Council houses disinfested	...	1
Privately owned dwellings infested...	...	1
Privately owned dwellings disinfested	...	1

The method usually employed for freeing houses infested with bugs is as follows :—

Walls are stripped; skirtings, picture rails, architraves, etc. are removed, treated with a blow lamp and sprayed with vermicide. All crevices in walls are seared with a blow lamp and sprayed. A proprietary fumigating agent is then burnt in each room and the premises sealed. If live vermin are seen after the first treatment the fumigation is repeated. Where infestation is not heavy, the spraying method has been carried out with effective results.

Three cases of flea infestation were also reported and dealt with.

(k) Schools.

Visits have been made to schools in the area and any matters requiring attention were dealt with. All schools are supplied with water from the public supply.

(m) Factories Act 1937.

On the 1st July, 1938, the Factories Act 1937 came into force and under this Act the duties of the Local Authority were extended.

In September an opportunity was taken to consult H.M. Inspector of Factories in regard to the operation of the general health provisions contained in the Act.

Inspections were made to factories as follows :—

1.—*Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.*

Premises.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	48	27	...
Factories without mechanical power	3	...	...
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	...	...	...
	51	27	...

2.—*Defects found.*

Particulars.	Number of defects			Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	15	15	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1929, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	9	9	...	...
TOTAL	31	31	...	...

(n) **Housing.**

1.—*Slum Clearance.* In March, 1938, the Council declared thirteen Clearance Areas involving 71 dwellings, and made Clearance Orders for submission to the Minister of Health. Four Orders were not opposed and were subsequently confirmed without modification. A Public Inquiry was held in August into the remaining nine Orders. With a single exception all these Orders were confirmed without modification, and in the case of the Fry's Hill and New Cheltenham Road Area, one dwelling was excluded from the Confirmation Order. During the year five Demolition Orders were made on individually unfit dwellings.

Eighteen dwellings in Clearance Areas and 27 dwellings on which Demolition Orders had been issued were demolished during the year.

2. *Re-housing.* The Woodstock Housing Estate was substantially developed and by the end of the year 92 houses had been erected.

3. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

i. (a) Total number dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		142
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (re-visits)		902
ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		53
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (re-visits)		550
iii. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		52
iv. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		90

4.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	86
--	----

5.—*Action under Statutory Power during the year :—*

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By owners	0
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

i.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By owners	8
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	9

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

i.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	5
ii.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (made in previous years)	27

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

i.	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
ii.	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

6.—*Clearance Areas.*

i. Clearance Area Declarations made by Council	13
ii. Clearance Orders submitted and awaiting confirmation by Minister	0
iii. Clearance Orders submitted and rejected by Minister	0
iv. Clearance Orders submitted and confirmed by Minister	13
v. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in Clearance Areas	18

7.—*Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.*

(a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	18
ii. Number of families dwelling therein	21
iii. Number of persons dwelling therein	137 (units)
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	33
ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases	202½ (units)

The extent of overcrowding in the area was substantially reduced by the re-housing into Council houses of a number of these cases.

(m) Inspection and Supervision of Food

(1) *Milk Supply.* Routine inspection of cowsheds and dairies under the Milk and Dairies Order were carried out during the year. 56 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and the results indicated in the following table show that no fewer than 47 had bacterial counts of under 200,000 per m.l., while in 39 samples B.Coli was absent in 1/100 m.l. In the few cases where unsatisfactory results were reported, appropriate action was taken to eliminate the source of the trouble.

Supplementary licences for the sale of graded milks were issued as follows :—

Grade A (T.T.)	1
Grade A	1
Pasteurised	3

Analysis of Examinations of Milk, 1938.

Description	No. of samples taken	Organisms per m.l.						Bacillus Coli				Keeping Quality in days			
		Under 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to million	million and over	Absent	Present in				1	1-2	2-3	over 3
								1m.l.	1/10th m.l.	1/100 m.l.	1/1000 m.l.				
Loose untreated milk ...	28	10	13	2	3	...	3	7	7	6	5	...	2	18	8
Pasteurised ...	12	11	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	10
Accredited milk	6	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
Tuberculin Tested ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Sterilized ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottled milk (Ungraded) ...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	...
Certified milk ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	56	29	18	2	7	...	10	14	15	11	6	...	3	28	25

(2). *Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.*—Meat inspection forms a considerable part of the duties of the Meat Inspector and the figures indicate the extent of this work. There are now fifteen slaughterhouses in the district, of which 10 are registered and five licensed, and in twelve of these slaughtering regularly takes place. The distinction between registered and licensed slaughterhouses will disappear with the coming into force of the new Food and Drugs Act in October, 1939.

No. of visits to Food Premises ... 20

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses ... 937

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and L'mbs	Pigs	Total
Number inspected* ...	345	316	315	27	2317	1951	5271
Carcases condemned affected with disease (other than tuberculosis) ...	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
Percentage of number inspected so affected ...	0	0	0	3·7	0	0·25	0·11
Carcases condemned affected with generalised tuberculosis ...	1	4	4	0	0	16	25
Percentage of number inspected so affected ...	0·3	1·2	1·2	0	0	·82	·47

* The total given in this column comprise approximately 90% of the total number of animals slaughtered during the year.

Condemnations 1938.

Description.	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
Carcases and Organs ...	9	...	21	1	31
Part Carcases ...	3	...	1	...	4
Heads, including tongues	70	1	62	...	133
Lungs ...	60	...	154	...	214
Hearts ...	1	...	21	...	22
Livers ...	47	13	24	...	84
Udders ...	1	...	...	...	1
Plucks ...	...	1	27	...	28
Mesenteries ...	7	...	12	...	19
Kidney ...	3	...	1	...	4
Stomach ...	1	...	7	...	8

Causes of Condemnations and Weights.

Disease or Condition.	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Abcesses	160	...	...	...	160
Actinomycosis	30	...	...	...	30
Adhesions ... ..	...	...	64	...	64
Angiomatosis	48	...	...	...	48
Bacterial Necrosis	16	...	...	...	16
Bruising	4	...	...	...	4
Cirrhosis	54	...	55	...	109
Distomatosis	256	23	...	...	279
Fevered Condition ... ..	...	...	60	...	60
Hydatid Cysts	16	10	...	...	26
Injury ... ..	...	...	14	...	14
Mastitis	5	...	...	...	5
Nephritis	10	...	1	...	11
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	68	...	68
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	143	...	143
Strongyli ... ..	...	15	...	...	15
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	70	...	70
Swine Fever ... ..	...	...	188	...	188
Tuberculosis	9,798	...	1,903	...	11,701
TOTALS ...	10,397	48	2,566	...	13,011

(o) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Thirty-two licences to slaughter animals were renewed and one new licence was granted to slaughtermen during the year. No licences were refused nor was it found necessary to suspend any of the licences issued. The requirements of the Act with regard to stunning of animals is rigidly enforced and in a few cases where slaughtermen had failed to stun before slaughter, warnings were given by the Council that future contraventions by the offenders would probably lead to proceedings being taken.

(p) Mortuary and Conveniences.

The mortuary was used on seventeen occasions during the year, a fee of £1 1s. 0d. being paid for its use in each case. Cases admitted were :—

Date 1938	Sex	Age	Address	Post- mortem held	Cause of death
5th Jan.	M.	6 wks	Kingswood	Yes	Acute Bronchitis
24th Jan.	F.	59 yrs.	Woodstock	Yes	Blood Poisoning
23rd Mar.	M.	67 yrs.	Kingswood	Yes	Acute Bronchitis and Heart Failure
30th Mar.	M.	56 yrs.	Bristol	Yes	Drowning—Suicide
2nd April	F.	72 yrs.	Kingswood	Yes	Thrombosis of Coronary Arteries
8th April	M.	45 yrs.	Warmley	Yes	Drowning—Suicide
23rd May	M.	27 yrs.	St. George, Bristol	No.	Drowning—Accidental
23rd May	M.	25 yrs.	St. George Bristol	No.	Drowning—Accidental
30th May	M.	67 yrs.	Bridgeyate	Yes	Heart Disease
2nd Sept.	M.	5 yrs.	Hanham Abbots	No.	Asphyxia caused by a gate crushing him.
23rd Sept.	F.	66 yrs.	Hanham	Yes	Ruptured aneurysm of aorta— Arterio-sclerosis
19th Sept.	F.	44 yrs.	Kingswood	Yes	Heart failure due to bronchitis & pleurisy
27th Sept.	F.	75 yrs.	Kingswood	Yes	Cerebral Haemorrhage
10th Oct.	M.	38 yrs.	Easton, Bristol	Yes	Coronary Arthroma
12th Oct.	M.	65 yrs.	Warmley	Yes	Heart failure
15th Oct.	F.	52 yrs.	Kingswood	No.	Cerebral Haemorrhage
28th Nov.	M.	54 yrs.	Hanham	Yes	Gas poisoning from gas escaping through ex- haust pipe of motor car. Means unknown

The sum of £54 9s. 8d. was collected from the Council's Public Conveniences.

(q) **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

Thirty-three licences to keep Petroleum Spirit, mixtures of petroleum or carbide, were renewed, and two new petroleum licences were issued during the year, the fees received totalling £18. No contraventions of the Act were detected.

(r) **Conclusion.**

It will be realised from the statistics and figures quoted in the context of this report, that the year 1938 was one in which steady progress was maintained, not only in regard to housing conditions and overcrowding but in sanitary matters generally. One is conscious of things being left undone but it has been impossible adequately to deal with *all* items to the full extent desired.

I wish to express my thanks to the Council for their help during the year; also to Dr. Macdonald, the retired Medical Officer of Health, and Dr. J. Menzies Cormack, his successor, for their support and guidance.

I am, Yours obediently,

GEO. E. CURTIS,

Sanitary Inspector.

31st May, 1939

